The Casting Vote By May Bolton Peck.

THE table was set for supper in Miss Tucker's kitchen. But the hot biscuits and steaming teapot were filling the room with their fragrance in vain; quince preserves and fruit cake were not attractions enough to get the attention they deserved.

Miss Roxana sat in a low rocker between the table and the stove, in either hand a letter as if she were balancing one against the other. She was not reading them, she aiready knew their exact contents. Each contained an offer made in answer to a suggestion of

which to accept. Every winter Miss Roxana's kitchen windows were fronted by a screen of snow, a drift so high and so widely ex- enough," she scolded to herself, "and tended that it shut off every glimpse of the thing is going to be settled bethe outside world. The disappearance fore breakfas : of the drift was a signal for talk of and go back to the town farm to help city. the matron of that institution through the summer campaign.

Miss Roxana found the necessity for a housemate during half the year a never-failing subject for self-commiseration, but until this autumn her grumbling had been mere breath; now there was real feeling in her voice when she said, as she did over and over again every day: "It's dreadful to be so dependent on others. I've a good mind to get along without anyone this winter. If it wasn't for that drift!"

For old Abigail had died during the summer, and the search for her suc-



"HELEN'S PLAN IS A GOOD ONE." cessor had been without success. All applicants had been rejected without

"It's as good as settled." she said, winter somewhere beside at home. The ing for my board and feeling independ-

A slight cough interrupted her train of molasses candy!" of thought. She took from its place beside the clock on the mantel shelf a The box was lined with white tissue fast. paper and was nearly full of candy, flat "This last lot of cough drops is particularly good "she soliloquized, "prob-

ably because it's fresh." She would have bitten out her tongue sconer than have owned to so childish spell of coughing if I don't take some- the tiny shop was a confectionery thing for it," was her excuse when anyone saw her open the bamboo box.

tained many bits of family news, but the central point of interest in each be mistaken for a bit of her wares. was a paragraph referring to her dilemma. Mrs. Lucretia Bennet, the Bos-

cut off from us on all sides but one. I store in Boston, besides half a dozen speak of these things so that you may little places like this scattered through not be disappointed when you see my the different towns, but he is more parhome for yourself. You will be heartily welcome if you do decide to come. where else. You see, everybody in There is a warm chamber entirely at Westboro knows him, because his home your disposal. You speak of paying is here, and when his friends buy candy your board. That is a matter we can he intends they shall have as good as Whatever arrangement promises you the most satisfection will please me the

Mrs. Helen Driscoll, who lived in Westboro, ended her letter in this way: "I can hardly hope that, with the city and all its attractions promising you unlimited enjoyment, you will be satisfied to spend any length of time with me. We are very dull here, but we are comfortable, and there is a sunny bedroom on the ground floor that you can have if you come. I am not going to pretend that her hand a letter stamped and sealed the money you propose to pay for board would be most welcome, for you know how difficult it is for us to keep Eva at school and yet make the ends meet, but you must not let that consideration influence your choice. Why not pay Lucretia and myself each a fortnight's visit, to begin with. I am sure you owe us both that much satisfaction. Then you can make your

Miss Roxanna ate her cold supper and sat down to answer the two let-

self. "Helen's plan is a good one, and such a shiftless old woman before, I'm going to follow it. Two weeks Helen?"-Boston Globe. from to-day I shall go to Boston, and four weeks from to-day I shall be in Westboro. Goodness knows what will happen after that!"

Until the last day of her visit in Westboro Miss Roxanna suffered learned, says the Chicago Times-Hermany pangs of indecision.

the city. The electric cars whizzing somewhere near 50.

Tron County Register. past a corner visible from Mrs. Bennet's parlor windows were a source of interest that never failed. The hand organs, the clanging bells of the scissors grinders, the peddlers who Formally Accepts Democratic Nomshouted their wares through the streets and the rag and bottle collectors were all delightful novelties. There were, however, a few hin-

drances to perfect enjoyment. Her room was so small that when she waked in the early morning, according to her custom, and lay waiting for the first sounds that should show the family were stirring, she often had a sense of suffocation, the walls were so close to her on every side. Sometimes, too, she felt as if she were a prisoner in her niece's house, for she did not dare venture out without a guide; the streets were a labyrinth she would not try to tread alone.

She found Westbero very quiet and uninteresting. But sle could put on her wraps and walk to the post office or go on errands for Mrs. Driscoll as freely as if she were in her own

On the morning of the last day of her two weeks in Westboro she was her own, and she could not decide out of bed as soon as there was light enough for her to dress. Grim determination was written on her face.

"I've been dilly-dallying long

"So far as the money goes." she house cleaning, and then old Abigail mused, "I guess Lucretia needs it as Hobbs, her companion through the much as Helen does, though she winter months understood that it was wouldn't own it. My! my! How time for her to pack up her property dreadful expensive it is to live in the

> "My room here is bigger and pleasanter than the one I had at Lucretia's, but that doesn't really count. for I don't want to make a sittingroom of it. There's much to see and learn in a city, and I've been so shut up all my life that I've grown into an ignorant old woman, though I wouldn't say so to anyone but myself. Anyhow, now I've got the chance to see a little of the world, I believe it is my duty to myself to take it. I'll write to Lucretia right now and have it off my mind. I'll tell her to expeet me back Monday, and that will give me three more days here in West-

"My dear Lucretia," she wrote, then stopped and looked meditatively at the words.

"I shall be rather sorry to leave Helen," she thought, "for to tell the truth, she's considerable more agreeable company than Lucretia, and a better cook. But there! It almost looks as though I was beginning ali over to decide it, and my mind is quite

The bamboo box standing on a table n the middle of the room caught Miss loxana's attention, and she immediately felt the necessity of fortifying herself for the task before her with a peppermint drop. She slipped her fingers under the lid and exposed to view a bit of rumpled tissue paper, nothing

"Well, I declare!" she gasped, "I'd no notion that the piece of hoarhound took to clear out my throat last night was the last bit of cough medicine I had to my name. It's lucky I hesitation, their unfitness was so evi- didn't have a spell of coughing in the night. I certainly thought there was enough in the box to last till I got emphatically, "that I'm to spend the back to Boston, supposing I decided to go back, but I guess those children that question is, shall it be with Lucretia in were here yesterday found the box and Boston, or with Helen in Westboro? helped themselves. The candy habit is I've always wanted to see what living | dreadful harmful, spoils the teeth and in a city was like, but Helen needs the stomachs. If I had any children they money most, and I shall insist on pay- shouldn't know what an attack of dyspepsia or toothache meant, and they shouldn't know a caramel from a piece

It was impossible to finish the letter with her mind so disturbed; she desquare bamboo box with a close cover. cided to let it wait until after break-

Coffee and bacon failed to soothe Miss white pepper nint wafers, hoarhound Roxana's irritation into the calmness and lemon drops and chocolate creams. demanded by the difficulties of correspondence. A brisk walk through the sharp winter air over the hubbly sidewalk of the little suburban town was so she planned, she would pass the a weakness as a liking for candy. "My neat looking bakery where Helen throat feels rough, and I shall have a sometimes bought buns, for one-half

"Everything is fresh this morning, The letters lying beside her plate con- ma'am," confided the young saleswoman, looking crisp and bright enough to

"We have it right from the factory twice a week," continued the girl, weighing out the mixture of choco-"My rooms will seem very small to lates and various flavored wafers that you. They are tiny compared to those her early customer had ordered. "Mr. in your big house, and the sunshine is Barton owns the factory and a big ticular what is sold here than anysettle after you arrive in Boston. he can make. That big brick building over there across the field is the fac-

In the privacy of her own room Miss Roxana investigated the contents of her bundle, and echoed the praises the girl had lavished on her stock of trade. She had never before eaten such delicious creams or such pungeant peppermints. The cough drops she had bought in Boston had been tasteless chips in comparison.

It was noon before she appeared to the family again, and she brought in ready for mailing.

"I've been writing to Lucretia," she announced. "I hope she won't be disappointed when she finds out that I have decided to stay here. The city is very interesting, and I mean to spend another fortnight there after I get started for home in April, but things are more homelike and natural to me here. Do you suppose your husband will remember to mail this if I hand it to him? I am very anxious to have it reach Lucretia to-morrow morning. I began it before breakfast, but I wasn't "It's too serious a matter to be de- in the right frame of mind for writing, cided in the dark," she said to her- and so I let it wait. Did you ever see

A Strange Circumstance.

A popular actress who appeared in a New York court of law the other day said she was 35 years old. We have not ald, whether she did it for advertising She enjoyed the noise and stir of purposes or because she is in reality

ination for President.

APPROVES KANSAS CITY PLATFORM.

Candidate Pledges Himself Not to Stand for Second Term If Elected-Views on Finance-Other Issues Discussed.

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention Gentlemen:-In accepting the nomina-

tion tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor con-ferred upon me by the delegates in con-vention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved the present contest. In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:
"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country-men. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to ad-vance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determina-

words can express, my fixed determina-tion not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reelection, in case this campaign results in my election." Further reflection and observation con-strain me to renew this piedge. The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified ap-proval. It courageously meets the issues how before the country, and states clearhow before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's poon every question considered Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining plants of the platform

the remaining planks of the platform. Trusts. The platform very properly gives prom-nence to the trust question. The appalence to the trust question. The appal-g growth of combinations in restraint trade during the present administration proves conclusively that the repub-lican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If, as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the republican platform is designed to notism is completing its work. A private potism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborary of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the fine magistracy, a select body of men, to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions, in spite of their natural integrates the arbitrary price fixed; the laborary will have frequently an involuntary price fixed; the laborary of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the guardle mation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility. European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the republicant particle of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the wards, and it is a significant fact that the republicant particle of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the wards and it is a significant fact that the republicant particle of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the wards and it is a significant fact that the republicant particle of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the wards and it is a significant fact that the republicant particle of the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea; that the wards and of civil society, but if that be intrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men. at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small tributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the and political weifare of the people. platform, after suggesting certain spefic remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I hartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such sary to dissoive every private monopoly which does business outside of the state its origin; and if, contrary to my beis found to be necessary, I shall recomimpairing any of the existing rights of states, empower congress to protect people of all the states from injury the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce The platform accurately describes the ingley tariff law, when it condemns it a "trust breeding measure, skillfully

difficult to defend a tariff which en-oles a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen. Corporations in Politics. The democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations enter-ing politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business deribed in its charter. Honest corpora-ons, engaged in an honest business, wil find it to their advantage to aid in th ctment of such legislation as will pro-them from the undeserved odium

while they successfully compete in for-

manufacturers

which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political Interstate Commerce. The republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request interstate commerce for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will en able the commission to realize the hope aroused by its creation. The democrati-party is pledged to legislation which will party is piedged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect indi-viduals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjus and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand centained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, ertainty as to the method of restoring bimetalism, the specific declaration in layor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 15 to 1, independent action of other nations, is repeat-In 1896 the republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the presdent, immediately after his inaugurati authority of congress, appointed a citizens to visit Europe and solicit for-eign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter writ-ten to Lord Aldenham in November, 1888, and afterwards published in England, de chared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed the great desirability of an interna the double standard, but that it did not ess than a year ago contains a concludsection declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, when-ever it could be done by cooperation with other nations. The platform submitted other nations. The platform submitted to the last republican convention with the indorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The democratic party, on the contrary remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner

not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or

the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon the subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the demo-ocratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their nowerful influence upon the side of any classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators by the People. The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of sen-ators by direct vote of the people, ap-pears for the first time in a democration national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the house of representa-tives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new con-ditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the rep-resentative of the state because he re-ceives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the mem-bers of the state legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for president, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate. A system which makes the senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation. The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in na-tion, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people the more free it will be from misuse and

Labor Question. Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the aboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns everyone. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as neces-sary for the protection of the reputation in the republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial desthe citizen. Blackstone in defending trial

by jury says: "The imparti dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be al-

The Blacklist. The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the skilled laborer when the employers can not only dis-charge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual earners which a private monopoly exer-

cises without contract.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous emoves can doubt the wisdom of estabdemand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartly by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themelves, as by the employes. The estab-shment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital and render obsolete the growing practice calling in the army to settle labor devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon

Department of Labor.

they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not I cannot too strongly emphasize the imar." Under its operation trusts can under the people of the United States, portance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the capinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already repre-sented in the president's official household; the army and navy have their rep-resentative there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treas ury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the president.

Chinese Exclusion. The Chinese exclusion act has prover an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar s so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not de-sirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a ducers as well as a perpetual source of

Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the sol liers and sailors of all our wars, and delares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a gov-ernment which depends upon a citizen Self-interest, as well as gratitude, com-pels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construcaccording to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall in 1836, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining ble fit.

with a view of ascertaining his fit-Nicarngua. The democratic party is in favor of th mmediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the lican party to make any progress in car rying out a pledge contained in its plat form four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicar-aguan canal, would indicate that the renguan canal, would indicate that the re-publican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hays-Pauncefote treaty, now before the senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, make it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

well as a duty to carry out the platform

Alaska and Porto Rico There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a terri-torial form of government, in Alaska and Porto Rico. Bo;h are entitled to local self-government and representation in

The recognition contained in both the democratic and republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence,

the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely intrusted to the republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man. able rights of man. Reclamation of Arid Lands. The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring

people the western states with, intelligent and industrious cit-

izeris, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics. olonies within the tropics. Foreign Alliances. The reasons given by Washington, Jef-ferson and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entanwith all nations, but enter into entan-gling alliances with none, are even stronger to-day than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increas-ing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power. ness of a foreign power.
We cannot connect ourselves with Eu ropean nations, and share in their jeal-ousies and ambitions, without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

Monroe Doctrine. The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding presidents, is es-sential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the delopment of free government. One republic after another has been established. watii to-day monarchial idea has barely a faothold in the new world. While it is not the policy of this coun-

try to interfere where amicable relations exist betwee European countries and their dependencies in America, cur peo-ple would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forc-ible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic. The position taken by the republican

leaders, and more recently set forth by the republican candidate for the presidency, viz: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for rected against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and pro-tection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb donment of the American idea. mainained the Monroe doctrine for three quarters of a century. The expense to us would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show the and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

Extravagance. The republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the tax payers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which, in being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposi-tion which will be attempted when there s a considerable amount of money merchant marine, laudable in itself, is nade the pretext for expenditure of pubic money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a trans portation monopoly. The government beseyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively adminis-tered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the buriens now borne by the prople

Income Tax. By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions commit-tee, was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occachicago platform, and I take this occa-sion to reassert my bellef in the prin-ciple which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever nec-essary, and an amendment to the federal onstitution specifically conferring uthority ought to be supported by even hose who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the Unless money is more precious his national identity, and maintaining a than blood, we cannot afford to give foreign scale of wages and living, must greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

Imperialism. The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value. is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other one n demands such immediate consider tion. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths pro-claimed by our heroic ancestors and claimed by our neroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. veifare of our citizens.

country would experience the horror been secured to prevent it. All of and miseries of a national "tie-up." This handful of ten men have it in any marked advance in business and their giant power whenever the whim apparent prosperity, can be expect- der high through a river for two or caprice should seize them to para- ed only at the expense of a panic, hours. Does anyone want a higher lyze and stop permanently the wheels sooner of later. of industry in nearly every staple or Not only does such a system give than this?-The Vegetarian. commodity of the country. A near an insufficient supply of money and and growing peril, ever imminent, a breed disastrous panies, but it causes reality which hourly threatens the the money in actual use to be most life of the nation. Five of these men unequally distributed. From a recent who rule the industries of the coun- table compiled from reliable data, it

The Monetary Problem.

THE SILVER WEDDING.

Days are o'er and time gone by,

And my spirit answers "why?" Light of Death, the past is sinking, Ever on the future thinking. Heed we not the myriads lost In oblivion's tempest tossed? Billions gone to ne'er return. Gone to destiny most stern? Heard we not the hoarse death rattle. Saw them rush to awful battle. Felt the spear and whirling arrow Not more worth than little sparrow? Millions were the fights they fought, Never from their error brought; Thousands were the kings who died. Hopeless tasks pursued with pride. God the world a nation made; He, neglected, their pride stayed. They returning fought again-For a season tyrants reign, How the people suffered on Then their hope and freedom won. But the curse of gold is on us Marks his prey the spoiler now thus Hopes to ever tribute gather While his heart is as a feather, Hard as stone yet light with joy; Men to him are but a toy. Agent of the devil's host, He the best who gathers most, Cares not he for others crying, Does not even see them dying. Cheers and rubs his hands in glee, Slaves are many, he is free, Yet his pulses throb in joy Has no cares to it alloy; Life's frail lamp will put to rout Then his light will turn about, Rule of gold, and rule of devil Will succumb by scratching gravel. Niggard creatures only drain, Ne'er from selfishness restrain, While they search as does a sleuth God will conquer by the truth, Silver threads among the gold, Thus will be the triumph told. All mankind was made to toil, But not one was made to boil. Cannibals may buy a head, But not yet is freedom deed. Churches may forget their mission Rulers yet may lose position. Dual nature made all things, When its so all nature sings: Two are better far than one, Single, sad will be the run. Union makes our strength so great Even devils fear their fate. Give to gold, then, dual life, Give him silver for a wife. Each will then fulfill the lot Both be better on the spot. Let them then the world release War no more when there is peace, Give mankind a holiday Both together here to stay -W. H. S. Wood, in National Watchman

IMPERIALISM AND MONEY.

The Single Gold Standard a Monarchical Institution-Small Volume of Money in Europe.

The question of republic or empire is involved in our industrial conditions, as well as in the more vital Philippine-Porto Rico policy.

monarchies of Europe are gold monovolume of money, less than \$20 per monetary conditions enable the few to monopolize and corner the money, and will make industrial slaves and serfs of any people, with the exception, perhaps, of those of the tropics. The bank law of March 14, 1900, is more destructive of the now admitted quantitative .theory of money, and embodies the monarchical theory that all political power is not in the people more clearly than any currency law ever placed upon our statute books. It takes away the constitution-

al right of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, thus lessening the volume of redemption money. It gradually retires the legal tender greenback and treasury note money of the people. It greatly enlarges the volume of nonlegal tender circulating notes-bank substitutes for money based upon the public debt, which must be retained and increased to keep up the system. A permanent debt is also a monarchical policy repugnant to the theory of our repub-By giving up the right to the free

coinage of silver and of making and issuing greenbacks and treasury notes, the people have placed in the hands of a few, that supreme power over those most vital matters, which is lodged in theselves or through their representatives under our theory of government. They have allowed their representatives to delegate these powers, and have established the monarchical theory in fact over our monetary system.

The theory of our banking system is of monarchical invention, intended to limit the supply of money by establishing a vast system of credit as well as of debt.

The present strain upon bank credits is sufficient to prevent any general business development in the future, without great danger of panic. The comptroller of the currency in his report of last June, estimates bank deposits to be eight billion dollars. The cash reserves held by the banks to meet these deposits average only about ten per cent. of this large sum, or one dollar of cash as against nine

dollars of bank credits. How long can loans be made and healthy business conditions prevail with such a margin between cash reserves and bank credits? Not long. It was about one of cash to seven of credit in 1893, when the banks, acting in unison, found it to their interest to break the strain and contract credits, by calling in loans and refusing accommodations, causing the panic of that year, which ruined so many depositors and caused universal

bankruptey. A disastrous panie would have occurred last December, after a season -Ten men in America control the business of the United States. At of business improvement and activity their joint word, or command, the in stocks, had not heavy financial aid which proves that, under this system,

try supported Mr. Cleveland eight appears that the per capita circulayears ago in that presidential cam- tion of money in the state of New and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the republican administration has a statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as a significant fact.

ment shall be able to close the canal paign; the other five supported Mr. Harrison. That all ten are now supporting President McKinley for reflection is a sinister coincidence and it appears that where the money is statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as significant fact.

York in 1899 was \$87. In Rhode Island it was \$26. In South Dakota, \$8; in Arkansas, \$3; in Mississippi, \$2. So it appears that where the money is statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as significant fact.

is a prospective prosperity all the

It may be said we are liable to panics under any monetary system, but they would not be as likely to be as frequent and universally disastrous as under a pure bimetallic system, which is the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio at which the seigniorage in the treasury is being coined-the ratio that would make 16 ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold, as it exists in the mines, as well as by law. We would then always have a sufficient volume of money.

The production of gold would not be over stimulated at the expense of silver and because of its demonetization, and we would have a safer and more stable monetary system. The supply of money would regulate itself automatically according to the demand. Legal tender money could always be secured, especially silver, which is the money of the people. There would be no legal limitations placed upon the volume of money. We would not have to depend upon bank loans paid in nonlegal tender bank bills. The money would be more equally distributed. This vast unsound credit system would be supplanted by a sound money system. Under the present system credit is said to be the life of trade, as it is of disaster. Under a bimetallic system sound money would be the life of trade and of permanent prosper-

If panies should occur they would be of short duration, for the people would have the power to have silver money coined in the open mints, while now they are powerless to secure either money or credit, which makes the effect of a panic never ending.

It is for the people to say which of these systems-that of the monarchy or of the republic-is the best. I am satisfied that if all vote as their interest dictates, bimetallism, including government issue of all the paper money, would receive three-quarters of all the votes of the country .-William Knapp, in National Watch-

AFTER PETTIGREW'S SCALP.

Ianna Making War on Earnest Champion of the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver.

If a man merits affection for the enemies he has made, Richard Franklin dearly loved by his countrymen who metallic countries, and have a small despise Hannaism and detest the methods of that boss. For Senator Petticapita of the population. Five of grew just now is undoubtedly waging them have less than \$10, while Rus- the battle of his life for political existsia has less than seven dollars. Such ence, and against odds tremendous enough to overawe any less dauntless

> Senator Pettigrew was originally a republican. He bolted the St. Louis convention, not because he deemed it good state politics, but because he believed in the free coinage of silver. He still adheres to this belief and to the silver republican organization. The Star, a Washington newspaper usually very well informed, says that Senator Ianna makes no concealment of his hatred of Pettigrew or of his purpose to defeat him for reelection if within his power. Knowing, then, Hanna's personal interest in the South Dakota senatorship and the methods he employs n politics, it is not difficult to imagine the sort of warfare he is making on Pettigrew. It is said that he has already sent a large sum of money into Dakota to be used for the corruption of the legislative constituencies and that plenty more will be available when needed. The effort primarily is to secure the election of Congressman Gamble, Hanna's disbursing agent in South Dakota, as well as Pettigrew's defeat, but in the event of the selection of a fusion legislature the same tactics will undoubtedly be resorted to that proved successful in Idaho four years ago, when money from Hanna's campaign reasury was used to defeat Senator Dubois, another St. Louis bolter, for reelection by a legislature that would quickly have chosen him had there been an honest election.

In Senator Pettigrew Mr. Hanna will find a wilier enemy than was Senator Dubois; he will find a man almost as resourceful as himself, as hard and unyielding as the Vermont hills among which he was born, and amply supplied with means. He may succeed in defeatng Pettigrew, but he will know long before the end comes that he is in a genuine fight .- Denver Post.

An intrepid soldier of fortune announced joyfully the other day that he had wooed and won the rich Miss Blank. The man to whom this good news was

confided tried to beam and gush forth congratulations. But he knew that his friend would have married Xantippe herself if she had a fortune, so he felt rather sorry for Miss Blank, but knowing that Miss Blank had an uncertain temper, white eyelashes and a waist almost as big as her fortune he felt rather sorry for his impecunious friend. But he managed to smile as he shook his hand, saying: "How long, old man, do you think

he honeymoon will last?" "Honeymoon?" cried the newly-engaged soldier of fortune. "Don't call'it a honeymoon! It is my harvest moon!" -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Sustaining Power of Bananas. One of the most courageous marches

ever taken was that of Col. Willcocks, to Kumasi. We hear that during the march from Kumasi the whole party lived on bananas. On one occasion they even waded shoultest of endurance on a vegetable

His Short-Lived Reign. "You can always tell a bridegroom."

"He isn't afraid to take men home to dinner without telephoning his wife."-Indianapolis Journal.